THE ELECTIONS.

The Republican Majorities in Ohio and Pennsylvania Larger than at First Reported.

INDIANA STILL VERY DOUBTFUL

Hendricks Possibly Elected by a Small Majority.

REPUBLICAN GAINS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Pennsylvania: Republican Majority, 26,000--Ohio: Republican Majority, 15,000--- Indiana: Majority for Either Hendricks or Brown, 500 to 1,000.

The returns from Ohio are still incomplete, and from Indiana very meagre and unsatisfactory. In the former State, however, there remains no doubt of a decisive republican majority. The democrats admit a defeat of from 10,000 to 15,000, while the Chairman of the Republican State Committee ever, there has been a heavy republican loss, and in Cleveland the liberal republicans have evidently been a substantial and palpable addition of strength

to the democratic ticket.

About Indiana nothing certain can as yet be stated. The latest despatch concedes the State to Hendricks by an infinitessimal majority; but opinion fortune of the two parties in the more remo counties is received. It will certainly need an or Hendricks has been the victor in the fray In any event the Legislature is very decidedly an, and there can be no doubt of the complexion of the next United States Senator. The republicans also have certainly gained one Con-

From Pennsylvania we have a few additional returns, showing an enormous republican majority in the Congressional delegation and the utter defeat of the liberals. Mr. Forney has abandoned the night and has declared in the most unequivocal and positive manner for Grant.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Estimate of the Congressmen-Twentythree Republicans and Four Democrat Elected.

PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 9, 1872. The Evening Telegraph says the Congressional sour democrats, republicans being elected in the Sixth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth districts.

Forney Gives Up the Fight and Swears Greeley. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1872.

Forney's Press heads the returns "Greeley's Doom Sealed," and says:-"It would be folly to allege that Hartranit's majority is the offspring of fraud. We believe it to be a legitimate majority. General Grant pulled the ticket through. In any erdinary contest the ticket would have been beaten out of sight, but his name and the fear that defeat now would damage him in November ral-fied thousands to his support. He has always been stronger than his party. Having fully challenged such acts of the administration as we believed deserved challenge, we shall do what becomes us to support his retention as President." The Congressional delegation will embrace eighteen republicans and nine democrats.

Pitteen republicans and three democrats are elected to the lower branch of the State Legisla-ture. Alexander, republican, is elected State Benator from the First district.

A Gleam of Comfort for the Democrats-Gain of a Member of the Legislature. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1872. The democrats of Bucks county elect both mem bers of the Legislature - a gain of one

Allegheny County's Hartranft Majority gressman in the Twenty-fourth Dis-

PITTSBURG. Pa., Oct. 9, 1879. The aggregate of the returns from Allegheny county received up to one o'clock P. M. gives Hartranft 7,190 majority. Fifty-seven districts yet to be heard from will probably increase his majority. lican, is returned to Congress from the Twentysecond district. McJunkin, republican, is elected in the Twenty-third district. The republicans have gained a Congressman in the Twenty fourth district. William Moore, republican, is elected over

OHIO.

The Congressional Districts-Details of the Vote-Heavy Republican Majori-COLUMBUS, Oct. 9, 1872.

Third District-Clinton county, Smith (repub Hcan), 1,280; Warren county (complete), Smith (republican), 3,561; Sohn (democrat), 2,029. Fourth District-Preble county, Gunckel (repub

lican), 443 majority. Gunckel's majority in the dis trict is about 2,000.

Sixth District (official) -Wikoff, 1,004 majority; Sherwood (republican), for Congress, 972 majori ty. Sherwood's majority in the district is 1,500.

Eighth District-Madison county, Lawrence (re publican), for Congress, 217 majority; Champaign county, Lawrence, 861 majority; Miami county, Lawrence, 872 majority; Logan county, Lawrence.

Ninth District-Knox county, Morgan (democrat), for Congress, 568 majority.

Tenth District-Hancock county, Wiley, 2,690; Wikoff, 2,346; Sloan (democrat), for Congress, 257

Eleventh District-Gallia county, Bundy (republican), for Congress, 924 majority. Wykoff's majority is estimated 1,100; Washington county, State

can), for Congress, 924 majority. Wykoff's majority is estimated 1,100; Washington county, State ticket, 380 republican majority; 1,470.

Twelfth District—Perry county, Jewett's (democrat) majority about 400.

Thirteenth District—Muskingum county, Marsh (republican), for Congress, received 4,354; Southard (democrat), received 4,493. The republican county ticket was elected.

Fourteenth District—Berry (democrat) runs behind as far as heard from, but will carry the district from 3,000 to 3,500.

Filteenth District—Berry (democrat) runs behind as far as heard from, but will carry the district from 3,000 to 3,500.

Filteenth District—Sprague (republican) goes to Monroe with 2,600 majority; Monroe gives a democratic majority of 1,700, making Sprague's majority in the district 850.

Sixteenth District—Majorities by counties—Belmont county, Danford, 800; Harrison county, Danford, 175; Jeferson county, Danford, 1,637.

Nineteenth District—Ortage county, vote for Congressman, Garfield (republican), 4,295; Sutline (democrat), 2,576.

Fourth District—Green county, Wikoff, 3,865; Wiley, 1,825—republican gain, 500. Madison county, Wikoff, 1,812; Wiley, 1,530. Brown county, Wikoff, 3,866; Wayne county, Wikoff, 3,530; Wiley, 3,748.

Republican county ticket elected except the Sherif, in Muskingum county the democratic majority on State ticket is 200: Welch, Supreme Judge, is about 100 behind. In Scioto county Wikoff has 650 majority.

have carried Ohlo by from 15,000 to 15,000. The Democratic Committee concede between 10,000 to 15,000. The Republican Committee also claim they have elected twelve Congressmen certainly, with more than a fair probability of two additional. This gives the democrats seven Congressmen, a gain of two in Hamilton county. The democrats do not two in Hamilton county. The democrats do not concede the Sixth and Tenth districts, but Foster, of the Tenth, telegraphs to friends here that he is surely elected by over 500 majority. This is the first time the republicans have ever carried Ohio without the aid of Hamilton county.

Hamilton County Vote Strongly Democratic-Majorities for the Congressmen. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1872.

The following are the democratic-liberal majorties in Hamilton county, as far as returns have been received. The only precinct omitted is White-water township:—

Wiley, for Secretary of State, majority...... 5,572 Green, for Judge of Supreme Court, majority. 8,709 Riley, for Board of Public Works, majority... 3,779 FOR CONGRESS.

INDIANA.

Result in the Congressional Districts-A Close Vote in the Fourth and Sixth Districts.

The returns indicate the following result in the Congressional districts:—First, Second, Third and Seventh districts, democratic; the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh districts, republican. The Fourth (Wilson's) and Sixth (Voorhees') are very close and doubtful.

The House of Representatives Fifty-three Republicans to Thirty-five Democrats and Twelve Doubtful-No Certainty About Governor Until the Vote is Given

The Republican Central Committee figures the House of Representatives to stand fifty-three republicans, thirty-five democrats and twelve doubt-

The contest on the State ticket is so close that it will require the official vote to decide it.

Reverses-A Comparative View of the Vote with the Vote of 1868.

The following table shows the vote in fortyfour out of Indiana's ninety-two counties which have as yet been heard from, compared with the vote in the State election of the last Presidential

-Governor.- -Governor.-

	1868.		1872.	
	-	Hen-	Charles Williams	Hen-
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	Baker,	dricks,	Brown,	tricks,
Countles.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
			Maj.	Mai.
Adams	647	1,399	-	840
Allen	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	2,515	1	2,878
		2,599		500
Bartholo'w				000
Benton		430	122	-
Clarke		8,144	_	675
Clinton	1,802	1,810		360
Decatur	2,225	1.986	178	
De Kalb		1.768	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	60
Delaware	2,047	1,117	1,185	_
Eikhart	2,894	2,729	4,400	100
	2,00%		Verent billion	
Floyd		2,717		995
Fulton		1,436	10000	137
Grant		1,607	625	-
Greene	1,995	1,965	(9 townsh	ips) 44
Hendricks	2.853	1,500	1,200	******
Henry		1,516	1,683	
Howard		1,183	964	1 2000
Jasper		411	390	
		2.155	350	503
Johnson	1,771			
Knox		2,354		810
Langrange		1,093	650	-
Lake		580	850	-
Marshall		2,395	-	477
Miami	2,154	2,302	10	_
Montgomery		2,692	_	116
Morgan		1,539	355	German
Newton		395	189	
Owen			10 townsh	na 101
		1,342	400	500
Porter				000
Putnam		2,521	605	
Rush		2,019	215	-
Shelby	2,007	2,657	_	700
Starke	. 308	370	_	62
Steuben	1,766	823	875	
St. Joseph		2,229	507	
Tippecanoe		8,418	40	
Tipton		1,296	_	245
		681	220	240
Union	899			
Vanderberg	3,272	3,327	500	
Vigo	3,323	3,157	150a200	-
Wabash		1,591	1,127	-
Warren	1,463	852	561	-
Wayne	4,284	2,080	1,780	-
Whitley		1,639	100000	300

THE LATEST.

Hendricks Probably Elected by a Small Majority-Republican Net Gain of One Congressman-The Result in the Congressional Districts. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9, 1872.

The latest returns received to-night show gains for the democrats on the State ticket, and indicate majority. The republicans gain two Congressmen and probably lose one.

The following is the result in the Congressional

districts:—
First—Niblack (dem.).
Second—Wolf (dem.).

Second—Wolf (dem.).
Third—Holman (dem.).
Fourth—Wilson (rep.), by 600 majority.
Fifth—Coburn (rep.).
Sixth—Hunter (rep.) over Voorhees by 200 ma-

ority.
Seventh—Cason (rep.) over Manson.
Eighth—Tyner (rep.).
Ninth—Neff (dem.) over Shanks, the present

member. Tenth—Saylor (rep.). Eleventh—Packard (rep.).

THE VERY LATEST.

Both Sides Claim the Victory-Republicans Say Brown is Elected by 228 and the Democrats that Hendricks is Elected by 1,000.

At eleven o'clock to-night the Republican Cen-tral Committee figure a majority, on actual official returns from forty-seven counties and partial returns and estimated majorities from the balance of the State, of 228 for Brown (republican).

The Democratic State Committee claim a not gain on the returns from fifty-five counties over the vote of 1868, which, with partial returns and estimated majorities from the balance of the State, will elect

Hendricks by 1,000 majority.

The vote is so close that it may require the official majorities to determine the result. The democrats are jubilant.

The late returns giving democratic gains will not change the complexion of the Legislature from previous reports. The democrats concede a majority in the Legislature to the republicans. This will insure the re-election of Morton to the Senate.

THE GERMAN GRANT AND WILSON CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The German Grant and Wilson Central Commit. tee, formed recently under the auspices of General Sigel, Emil Sauer and others, of both partiesmocratic and republican-held another meeting at No. 1 Irving place, last evening, when, in the absence of the President, Alderman Radde presided. The Committee of Organization submitted a report, through Marcus Otterbourg, stating that a communication had been addressed to the German Republican Central Committee in reference to a German mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute at an early day, and that a committee of three had been ford, 506; Noble county, Danford, 175; Jefferson county, Danford, 1,675.

Nineteenth District—Portage county, vote for Congressman, Garfield (republican), 4,285; Sutline (democrat), 2,576.

Fourth District—Green county, Wikoff, 3,865; Wiley, 1,825—republican gain, 500. Madison county, Wikoff, 1,812; Wiley, 1,590. Brown county, Wikoff, 1,812; Wiley, 1,930. The returns from this county are incomplete. Wikoff's majority in Champaign county, Wikoff, 3,866; Wapne county, Wikoff, 3,866; Wapne county, Wikoff's majority and the democratic majority on State ticket is 200: Welch, Supreme Judge, is about 100 behind. In Scioto county Wikoff has 560 majority.

The General Result—The State Republican tongressmen Elected.

Cincinnari, Oct. 9, 1872.

The State Republican Committee claim that they appointed by that body to act with a similar com-

BEN BUTLER UNBOTTLES.

The Grand Mustering of the Soldiers and Sailors at the Cooper Institute Last Night.

ENTHUSIASM UNBOUNDED.

The Issues of the Present and the Lessons from the Past-The News from Indiana-Exultant Jubilation by the Multitude Over the Victories of Tuesday-Speeches by General John A. Dix and General Robinson-Scenes Outside.

ent campaign was that of last night in the Cooper Institute hall. A densely packed mass filled every man being to squeeze into its precincts was an utter impossibility. A heavy detail of police were ence seemed necessary-not because of any violent or antagonistic impulses, but from the universal pagerness on the part of 4,000 people to press themselves into the little space near platform. In the front seats ladies were very numerous, and the general character of the audience was nighly respectable and intelligent. However, long before General Butler, the hero of the evening, made his appearance signs of goodnatured impatience became manifest. There were frequent bursts of cheers and applause, and in the outskirts of the hall pertinent jests provoked rounds of laughter, which ran like waves from mouth to mouth until they reached the platform, and even around the philanthropic lips of Peter Cooper, who had arrived in the company of his celebrated air cushion, there played an amused the occasion was loval to the national party that won such great victories on Tuesday, and exultation beamed upon most of the crowded faces.

The platform was plentifully decorated with the American emblem. Over the seat of the Chairman were the words:-

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. On the left side was read :-

We propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer.

On the right the words of the late Secretary The thanks of this Department and of the government and of the people of the United States—their reverence and honor have been deserved—will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

From the Speaker's desk was suspended the Stars and Stripes, dropping over the front of the

At half-past seven the feeling of the audience broke forth in cheers, and with their feet they kept up a thunderous tramp; but still there came no Ben Butler. Some impulsive individual shouted Ben Butler. Some impulsive individual shouted coaxingly, "Oh! come, come; do come!" and others of the throng loudly called out for a song, which not being forthcoming, they shouted alternately for speeches from Cooper or Sigel. The requests were not responded to, and great amusement was then created by the whistling and singing in chorus of old battle songs. Four thousand voices sung "The Battle Cry of Freedom" and "John Brown's Body Goes Marching On," with an effect approaching grandeur. At this point several pronulent persons came upon the platform, including General Robinson, who was wildly cheered, and hats were swung excitedly in the air, which seemed black with them. General Butler soon atterwards made his appearance with a step as agile as that of a youth of eighteen, and was received by General Sharpe.

youth of eighteen, and was received.

Sharpe,

Speech of general george H. Sharpe,

The air was then filled with deafening shouts and cheers. General Sharpe came forward and said:—

We are often told that history repeats itself. The ground of the field of campaign is strewn with the dead and dying of the liberal republicans. (Laughter.)

Take them up tenderly,

Lift them with care,

Fashioned so slenderly,

Young and so fair! (Laughter.)

General Wilson was then introduced as the Chairman of the evening. He read the following telegram, which explained itself and was cheered to the echo:—

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9, 1872.

To A. B. Cornell:

To A. B. Cornell:

Republicans elect State ticket by about 1,200 majority. Legislature certain; representatives in both houses; ten majority on joint ballot, securing return of Senator Morton. (Cheers.) Voorhees defeated in Sixth district, Manson in Seventh. Democrats have only two Congressmen certain out of fifteen; is no event over three. Democrats have given up the State.

The list of vice presidents was then read, among whom were General Ambrose E. Burnside, General Franz Sigel, Chaplain George H. Hepworth, General H. E. Tremain and General Joseph C. Jackson.

SPECH OF GENERAL JUNC C. ROENSON.

H. E. Tremain and General Joseph C. Jackson.

SPEECH OF GENERAL JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Major General JOHN C. ROBINSON was introduced
amid cheers. He said:—

If there was any man in the house who didn't feel jolly
let him go West and buy a sarm. (Laughter.) Knowing
the anxiety felt to hear the distinguished gentleman who
was to speak he would not detain them long. Three
weeks ago a Soldlers and Sailors' Convention was held in
Pittsburg. Horace Greeley when he passed through that
town insulted every Union soldier and sailor by the words
which he uttered. Was it strange they should vote as
they had fought? They proposed to throw their ballots the
same way that they threw their bullets. The question was,
Whether the government should be retained by the party
that crushed the rebellion or should be given over to the
party which lifted its hands against the Union? General
Grant and his party had done more to bring about reconciliation than Mr. Greeley ever could if he lived long
enough to wear out his white coat. (Laughter.)

General Robinson was listened to very impatiently and cries for "Butler?" interrupted almost
every sentence.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

tiently and cries for "Butler" interrupted almost every sentence.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

General Butler was introduced amid cheers. He was about to begin his speech when his voice was drowned by shouts for General Dix, who at this mo-ment made his appearance on the platform. Cheer after cheer was given for the gray veteran, and General Butler then said:—

was about to begin his speech when his voice was drowned by shouts for General Dix, who at this moment made his appearance on the platform. Cheer after cheer was given for the gray veteran, and General Butler then said:—

I have come to discuss the great underlying principles that were at stake in this campaign. I shall not discuss men; and if I do deal with them it would be only with their acts and their sayings. Principles are everything, men are nothing. You all know how we controlled Andrew Johnson. He has now left us and I trust forever. (Laughter.) I do not believe you will credit the slanders that are poured out against high public characters. If yet he would I should have been dead for many a day. (Laughter.) Look at Pennsylvania. Hartrant has been abused with all that is vile; but to-day he is believed to have run ahead of his ticket. (Cheers.) I propose to ask you coolly and calmiy, candidy and fairly, what reasons are there that you should change your government? There is no more important business on earth of the country of the run and the high, great privilege is reserved for priposes and nobles, emperors and kings. Here we are sovereigns in our own right, holding the weapons in our own hands. Let us approach the great privilege seeking to have reason instructed, judgment strengthened and conscience satisfied. What do you desire? Peace as pong and alproady? We are at beace with all the world. Even as I spoak there comelying over the waters the news that your old enemy. England, has been brought to justice, and has been fined over fifteen millions of dollars for taking part with assants on our result of the ground alproady. We are at beace with all the world. Even as I spoak there comelying over the waters the news that your old enemy. England, has been brought to justice, and has been fined over fifteen millions of dollars for taking part with assants on our rectal dip the country of ours there are 3,000,000 soldiers, of the for every square mile, and if any one country. (Applause.) If his we are t

true democratic idea of freedom and the law. No man in a free country can make a law for another. It must be made by himself. Why, then, should you put out of power that party which has given these great results? What have we done that you would not have us do? What remains to do that we have not done? There is now no danger, and like the man who stands at the side of the road and sees a smash-up of trains and engines, we can calmly look and see after the election what dangers there were around us. Who was to come in case we we're log out? If we had gone out of power the rebels who undertook to destroy this government would be in power. You want paped of that. Now, I'll gail my witnesses. Hogace directly? Horace Greeley (mangflef, and volce, "the's gone to bed!") The General them arraigned Mr. Greeley under a long series of charges touching the events of they latter years of his kife, reading from his speeches and articles. There is my wilness. I say nothing as to his credibility, (Laughter). But if you are to believe his words, is not he trying to put the rebels into power? Therefore you are saked to roil back the tide of time—to undo all that we have done. To hur the republican party from power and to put in instead of the men who aswed the country, the men who sought to destroy it. If that is the price of reconciliation we must remain unreconciled for ever. I hold that we spent 30,000 lives and seven thousand millions of unoney to maintain this Union. We thought we had it

(Laughter.)

The speaker entered into a refutation of the charges of oppression through the Ku Klux law, saying that in Georgia, where the hope of Greeley's election was strong the other day, the negroes were driven away from the poils and the ballot lox was stuffed. The speaker to prove the manhood of the negroes, recounted a thrilling incident of their bravery in Virginia, when he tested their worth as soldiers by sending their corps to storm the New Market Heights, which were captured with the cry of "Remember Fort Pillow" The narrative, told with the most strring language, fired the audience to a wild enthusiasm, and cheer after cheer was given in rapid succession:—

He then continued:—

I ask you this when you go to vote:—Vote for your friends first and be-reconciled with your enemies afterwards. It is on to use to argue. This election is over; the question is decided. (Applause.) It has been submitted to New Hampshire, to Vermont, to Maine, to Indianachererio-Lorenze, to Pennsylvania—(cheers)—Oho—(cheers)—and in the Northeast the one unanimous verdict is passed on Nr. Greeley, and all have said. "You have been weighed in the balance of popular estimation and have been found to weigh nothing at all." In the State of New York there might yet be a strong struggle, not, however, on the Presidential issue. That was as settled as the Flood. I can only arge you, as fellow citizens, to do your whole duty, and, ladies and gentlemen, there now remains but one, a pleasing duty—to return my hearty thanks for this too kind reception, and to the ladies, whose presence has honored us to-night.

"I wish you all a fair good night,

"I wish you all a fair good night," (Cheers.) With rosy dreams and slumbers bright." (Cheers.)

BERECH OF GENERAL JOHN A. DIX.

Deafening shouts were uttered for a speech from General Dix, who reluctantly came forward, He said he had not come there to speak, but he could not forbear to congratulate them upon the successes achieved in Ohio—(cheers)—Nebraska-(cheers)—Pennsylvania—(cheers—and Indiana—(cheers)—He considered them as settling the fact that the country would be governed for another four years by General Grant. (Cheers.)

He excused his further speaking as the hour was late, and General Sigel was then vociforously called for, but he did not appear. The meeting then dispersed.

About two thousand people were gathered outside the hall in the plaza between Third and Fourth avenues. The crowd was very thusiastic and repeatedly cheered the watch words of the republican party. General George H. Sharpe delivered a short address and was succeeded by other speakers. The meeting broke up earlier than the one inside, but the throng that remained cheered General Dix as he passed out of the hall on his way home.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Feeling Among the Defeated-A Prominent Liberal On the Situation-Our Institutions at Stake-The Democrats Despondent-Doubts as to the Wisdom of the Coalition-Republicans Placid-The Campaign in the State-A Hit at Tammany.

Liberal Headquarters.

Though defeated the liberals claim that they are not dismayed. The situation is accepted and it is "we must do without Pennsylvania and Ohio in the forthcoming national election, Presidents have been elected without these States and can be again," and straightway the speaker proceeds to show his ciphering, whereby he demon strates that Greelev's chances are good yet, else figures lie, which they never do, save when applied to an exhibition and elucidation of our national debt. Impressive this, but in a manner different from what is intended, and so the Heraldo representative turns from this whistier for courage and asks of the situation of an old-time democrat, later-time republican and present liberal. He said:—"We entered this campaign on the basis of reform in the national, State and municipal government. We have met with a defeat, and, though dispirited, we are not disheartened. If we were working merely for the spoils we should give over the fight, but the continuance of our institutions is at stake, and there is noting left for us but to keep it up. We are like a people in a revolution, and cannot afford to yield and make terms with the enemy upon the first reverse. The fight must go on, though upon a modified basis. We must continue our devotion to the interests of the city and State. In this matter of reform, in the change which the interests of the country demand, we are with the democrats, but the least taint of corruption must be avoided. to an exhibition and elucidation of our national which the interests of the country demand, we are with the democrats, but the least taint of corruption must be avoided. I have just returned from a meeting with Tammany. The men whom they present for prominent offices may be and doubtless are free from dishonesty; but in the minds of the people there is a taint connected with that institution, and that this should be considered is admitted and appreciated by Tammany." Referring to the South he said:—"What is to become of the Southern people? They threw themselves into our arms, and asked us to save them from the roin which has been brought upon them by carpet-baggers and scalawags, fostered and upheld by the present administration. They relied upon the democrats and liberals of the North to come to their rescue, accepting a man as the representative of the spirit of reconciliation who had been their life-long political enemy. Their trust has failed them, and they seem like to be submitted to another four years of mal-administration, out of which has arisen every crime. That their utter ruin and the consequent diasater to the country must follow seem inevitable." The gentleman failed to answer his question and our reporter withdrew.

Democratic Headquarters.

Democratic Hendquarters. An unusual air of gloom hung over these headquarters yesterday and visitors were few and remained a short time. All hopes of Pennsylvania and Ohio were given up at an early hour and inquiries were entirely confined to Indiana, from which a grain of consolation was hoped for. There seemed much more of a disposition to surrender the fight on the part of the democrats than on that of the liberais, and the feeling was general that the latter had not been able to do as much as anticipated and that a mistake had been made in forming the coalition. It is, probably, not too much to say that "straight-out" democracy is, comparatively speaking, looking up in the sentiment of "the unterrified"—though too late for any practical result—as it is felt that a defeat in a straight-out contest would be less demaoalizing than at present. So far as the politicians are concerned it is certain that the coalition movement, if it prove a failure, is like to bring about bitter feelings, which may throw the coalition asunder in despite of the honest men of both parties who are working for reform, and chaos may come again among the opponents of the administration. which a grain of consolation was hoped for. There

After the exertions and late hours of the evening previous there was very little activity at these headquarters yesterday, and only some of the unheadquarters yesterday, and only some of the under officials were in attendance. Callers were constantly dropping in and exchanging congratulations over the result of the elections. It was left
that the fight was practically over, and that the reelection of General Grant, with all its beneficent
results to the country, was assured. Less enthusiasm was manifested than might have been expected, attributable, probably, to the fact that
things had been so arranged that success was
neither unanticipated nor at all doubtful.

Headquarters Democratic State Committee.

"We have recovered from the shock and are again at work," said the Hon. Allen C. Beach, chairman of the Executive Committee, as the chairman of the Executive Committee, as the Herald reporter greeted him. Some of the lesser officials aroge to explain, but His Excellency thought matters were beyond explanation. Frauds may have been perpetrated, but the moral effect upon the forthcoming national contest is the same. "We are going to work to save our own State," continued the Governor, "and no abatement of energy will be made. We are continuing and extending our arrangements for meetings throughout the State, and we anticipate the best results,"

THE APOLLO HALL PRIMARIES.

The Apollo Hall (O'Brien) democracy held primary elections last evening in the several Assembly districts in this city. Delegates were elected bly districts in this city. Designics were elected to a county convention to meet at Apollo Hall on Saturday evening, October 12; to Congressional conventions to meet on Monday evening, October 14; to Assembly conventions to meet Wednesday evening, October 16, and to Aldermanic conventions to meet Saturday evening, October 18

THE JUDICIARY CONVENTIONS.

Tammany Hall Still Conferring with Outside Organizations-Exciting Scene Between Two Delegates-An Adjournment for Further Conference.

The Tammany Judiciary Nominating Convention met again yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall, to hear the report of the Committee on Conference, which had in consideration the question of con-ference with the Bar Association, the Committee of Seventy, the liberal republicans and other outside organizations relative to the nominations to be made for the judiciary. Mr. Augustus Schell presided. There were about two hundred delegates

ference, said:—Mr. Chairman, as one of the Committee of Twenty-one charged with conferring with other outside political organizations as to reporting in harmony names for nomination to the judicial offices of the county, I have the honor to report that we have met a number of these organizations, have had conferences with them, but as yet have come to no satisfactory conclusion. Some of them have asked for places on our tickets, which we had no right to concede. A nomination now is not all that is necessary to success. Our success depends on a general approval of our candidates. We propose to make nominations which the outside organizations as well as our own can support. We consequently desire further conferences. We have not seen all the organizations; nor can we do all the work required of us in so short a time. I have here the resolution of the committee relative to the matter, which I will read. Mr. Clark, thereupon, read the

The committee appointed by this Convention on the 5th day of October, 1874, to confer with the Bar Association and other outside organizations as to the several nominations to be made by this Convention, ask leave to inform the Convention that your committee have conferred with a committee of the Har Association, also with a committee of the Har Association, also with a committee of the Har Association, also with a committee of the Young Men's Democratic Relorm Association, and also with a committee from a democratic organization known as the National Democracy of the city of New York.

That your committee have submitted to the several committees of these several organizations the names proposed in this Convention for the several offices for which nominations are to be made by this Convention.

That they have ascertained to some extent the views and wishes of such organizations in relation to such proper nominations, but that they have been unable to complete the inquiries which your committee were directed to make, and that further conferences are desired on the part of several of such organizations.

Your committee are deeply impressed with the importance and necessity of holding further conferences, and therefore would recommend to the Convention that they be allowed further time for the discharge of the duties assigned them, and suggest that this Convention be adjourned until Monday next, October II, at three o'clock P. M.

and the other members of the Committee.

As the reading was finished Mr. Michael J. McCappers

PRKY rose and moved that the report be laid on the table, the committee be discharged and the Convention proceed to the nominations.

Mr. Kelly—A motion to adjourn is not debatable, Mr. McCaffrey—Is there any previous question? Mr. KELLY-I believe there is. Let me say as regards this report of the committee of conference that it is important that we adjourn until Monday for various reasons, as well as for consideration of the nominations. It is very important that harmony and unanimity of action should be secured. As to the feeling relative to candidates to be pre-

mony and unanimity of action should be secured.

As to the feeling relative to candidates to be presented, there are some against whom much can be said. The names of candidates have been referred to this committee of conference. Is it prudent that we should here discuss what is said of some of them by these outside organizations? The effect on the public of the presentation of names here that ought never have been presented must be considered. We are in no haste. It is yet four weeks to election. The nominations can be easily made next Monday, and they should be men of reputation and of character, and grave consideration must be given to their names. (Applause.)

Mr. McCapprex—Mr. Chairman, I presume, as there is a previous question, that no debating is allowable; but as this gentleman has debated the subject I presume I have the same privilege.

Chairman—There has been no rule made in the matter. You are entitled to the floor.

Mr. McCapprex—I would like to know what can be the intentions of this Committee of Conference 7 To confer with these outside organizations? Why, the Committee of Seventy could not get seventy votes outside of its own circle. What is the Ear Association but a mere clique that you of I, sir, might gather in our pariors. The other outside organizations cannot stir up a corporal's guard among them, and yet Tammany is asked to adjourn to confer with them. It is absurd. It was undertaken to dictate to us here before this Convention met. But dictation will not go down quietly. We have all equal rights here and we don't want nominations crammed down our throats. This Convention is not to be ruled by

VANDERBILT AND THE CENTRAL RAILROAD. (Sensation.)

CHAIEMAN—The gentleman will confine humself to the relieve.

(Sensation.)
CHAIRMAN—The gentleman will confine houself CHAIRMAN—The gentleman win to the subject.

Mr. McCapprey—I conclude, sir, with the hope that the motion to discharge the committee and to gt into nominations will be passed.

Mr. Kelly—Mr. Chairman, that motion should not prevail. I am sorry the gentleman has referred to individuals in the manner he has. Mr. Vanderbit and the Central Railroad do not pretend to rule the Convention. In fact, I know that the attention

th s Convention. In fact, I know that the attention he and gentlemen connected with him give to this organization is a loss of time and money to him. I cannot forget that we were beaten here a year ago by men who had bedraggled Tammany and brought her to her late condition.

Mr. MCLAPFREY—We are a new Tammany now, a reform Tammany, and we are opposed to gagging and making of states and fixing of things. I don't choose to be bound by the proceedings of a committee which was not the creation of this Convention.

CHAIRMAN—The committee was the creation of

CHARRMAN—The committee was the creation of the Convention.

Mr. McCaffrey—I beg to differ with the Chairman. It was not, and I can prove it.

CHARRMAN—The committee was appointed by the Convention through its chairman. The gentieman will take his seat. He is out of order.

A VOICE—I move we adjourn.

Mr. CLARK (excitedly)—Mr. Chairman, I demand that the gentleman who uses such insuling expressions toward gentlemen in this Convention, whom he doesn't know and who don't know him, be afforded an opportunity to explain them away, or that the Convention take occasion to repel them. He has used

INSOLENT AND UNGENTLEMANLY EXPRESSIONS toward me because I presented this report, and I demand that he shall, if he can, recover the position of a gentleman among gentlemen, which he lost when he used those insulting terms.

Great excitement here ensued. Mr. Clark was on his feet, radiant in his blue coat and brass buttons and flushed with uncontrollable rage and excitement as he flung this defiance, while McCaffrey was entirely swallowed up by the knots of interested spectators who sprung to their feet and gathered about the heated disputants.

CHAIRMAN—If the gentleman can make such an explanation he will be permitted to do so.

Mr. McCapprey—I had not the slightest intention, sir, of referring to Mr. Clark.

Mr. Clark—What did you mean, sir, by referring to the New York Central when you knew the chairman app myself?

Mr. McCapprey—If the gentleman wants a more

to the New York Central when you knew the chairman and myself?

Mr. McCAFFREY—If the gentleman wants a more pertinent explanation I will give it him here or elsewhere.

Amid great confusion the Convention hereupon adjourned until Monday afternoon at three o'clock, and Clark and McCaffrey were swallowed up and separated by the departing delegates.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. SULLIVAN.

The following letter was received yesterday by ex-Sheriff Kelly from Algernon S. Sullivan, who, it will be seen, declines to receive the nomination for the Judgeship in the Supreme Court:—

OCTOBER 8, 1872.

OCTOBER 8, 1872.

Hon. John Kelly:—

Dear Sir-I will not be an impediment to the harmonious action of the Judiciary Convention of the democracy at Tammany Hall. I did not attend it on Saturday last, and had no expectation that I should be, as I was, almost unanimously selected as the nominee for the Judgeship in the Supreme Court.

Court.
Since then a majority of the delegates, and also from the Liberal Republican Convention, have told me that I will be nominated. That may or may not

from the Liberal Republican Convention, have told me that I will be nominated. That may or may not be correct.

I have taken an active part to reform and purify the administration of public affairs; but I differed from many good men as to the best means to accomplish the object. I was and I am in favor of working for these ends in and through my own party. My voice was early raised in Tannmany against the frauds and for reform, and I wish effectively to co-operate with all who sincerely have the same purpose. My influence would be diminished if I appeared to press for office, which, I can honestly say, I never unduly coveted. Our common object is to reconstruct our local party in harmony with the spirit of reform, and I will continue to labor for it with our best men. It is my just pride that I have administered my present office with fidelity to the public and the strictest purity, and I am content with the popular approval. Helieving that some man apimated by the sentiments above indicated will be nominated, I will cheerfully support him, whether it be Judge Leonard, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Peckham, Mr. Marfin, or any other good man.

I wish my friends in the Convention not to nominate me, for I decline to be a candidate. I value highly the general and cordial support extended to me, and the triendly expressions of a large portion of my brethren of the Har, and I remain your obedient servant.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Committee of Seventy and Tammany in Consultation on Nominations.

NOTHING DEFINITE AGREED UPON.

of Seventy met last evening at their rooms in the Everett House at eight P. M. Five members of the committee were present, and for some short time they taked quietly among themselves on the prospects of the coming election without being dis-turbed by the visit of any party or society repre-sentatives. Shortly before nine P. M., however, the committee were surprised by the entrance of some

TAMMANY BRAVES in full war paint. This party, headed by Richard Schell, comprised several other noted chiefs, such as M. T. Brennan, Judge Ledwith, S. J. Tilden Donnelly, Hewitt and Kelly. The doors were im mediately closed, and Tammany and Reform sat down to have a quiet chat. After a little playful discussion on electionecring expenses, one of the Seventy gentlemen made a chance remark in rela-tion to "strikers," which brought out an answering gun from Tammany to the effect that they had transferred the biggest "striker" that ever be-longed to their party to the hobic cause of reform, and gave

transierred the biggest "striker" that ever belonged to their party to the noble cause of reform, and gave

JAMES O'BRIEN

as the person alluded to. The Tammany men them said they were anxious to nominate a pure, honest and emicent man, but he must be a sound democrat. Several names were then mentioned, including Clarkson N. Potter, Abraham K. Lawrence, Oswald Ottendorfer, Green, Havemeyer and some eight or ten others. The Seventy people were very strongly in favor of Havemeyer, but Tammany could not coincide in their views and said that they would nover nominate a Grant man. By way of a break in the conversation one of the Tammany committee remarked that Jimmy O'Brien would have some money to support him from the Grant party. The Seventy man said he did not believe it, and added that O'Brien could raise

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS among straight democrats to help to elect him. The Tammany brave responded, saying that he was certain if the Committee of Seventy were aware how hard Tammany had sought for pure, honest candidates during the past eight months they would not mention the name of O'Brien, as Tammany knew him. The evening's

CHAFF AND SPARRING,
however. resulted in nothing, as the Seventy men appeared to consolicate upon Havemeyer, a name upon of tendorfer, but nothing definite transpired. They then adjourned, agreeing to meet again on Friday evening. One of the Tammany Committee afterwards said to the Herald representative that both committees were satisfied that Jimmy O'Brien would have no chance against a pure, honest and well known man.

WHAT THE BROOKLYN "LIBERALS" SAY.

They Do Not Despond, but Will Move

There was a special meeting of the Liberal Re-publican General Committee of Kings county held last evening at their headquarters, corner of Jay and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. The chair was occupied by W. W. Goodrich. Among the mourners of the sanguinary chasm calamity present were:-Archie M. Bliss, Charles Godard, Joe Reeve, James A. Van Brunt and H. M. Bellows. A list of members! was called, to which about eighty delegates responded. A resolution was adopted calling the primaries for Wednesday evening, 16th inst., when three delegates will be selected from each ward and county town to the City, County, Assembly and and county town to the City, County, Assembly and Congressional Conventions, which will be held on the 18th and 18th inst. The chairman was called upon for a speech, a delegate remarking that it was "very gloomy here." Mr. Goodrich arose and said that he presumed, had circumstances been different, they might all have leit more cheerfal, and yet he was glad to notice that there was no falling off in the attendance of delegates at this meeting despite the the fesult of the elections which have just passed off. He remembered well the gloom that was cast over the entire North when the news of the defeat of the Union armies at Bull Run was received. Yet the people were not long despondent; they soon ralied and wrung victory from defeat. It is not always the first movement in the campaign that is the harbinger of the final result. Fraud and repeaters from New York had carried the State of Pennsylvania for Grant. There was not, he believed, so much fraud, nowever, in Ohio. The latest intelligence from Indiana was somewhat more encouraging, as it left the result rather doubtful. He was happy to see that the organ of the "ilberials" had naised its colors to the mast and boildly asserted that they were now "on the homestretch to victory." (A voice, "Tell us of Georgia and Connecticut.") Mr. Goodrich said that the elections of Tuesday would have the effect of driving many timid men from their ranks. Let such men drop ont at once, The brave of heart and honest of principle will stand all the more firmly by their guns, Like the men on the good frigate Cumberland in the encounter with the rebel ran Merrimac, in the Elizabeth River, if they must go down it would be firing the last gun. The cause is just, and the effect of the present movement will be felt in 1876. In 1856 the republicans lost, but in 1860 they came out stronger than ever. Justice, right, reconciliation and anonesty must be the watchwords of the country. He urged the Congressional Conventions, which will be held on 1890 they came out stronger than ever. Justice, right, reconciliation and abonesty must be the watchwords or the country. He urged the "liberals" to work harder than ever and retrieve their losses.

Mr. James R. Allen, of Delaware county, who

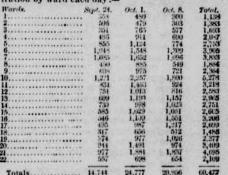
Mr. James R. Allen, of Delaware county, who was present, was called upon to speak, and responded, stating he felt somewhat despondent, naturally, at the news. He was well aware of the extraordinary efforts made by the administration carry these States by repeating, or, il necessary, by a false count of the ballots. This is a lamentable state of things, and as long as the administration resorted to such means it is incumbent upon all honest men to labor more energetically in the cause of reform. Delaware county, at all events, would give 600 liberal votes in November next.

RAY POTTER also spoke in the interest of the "liberal" cause, acknowledged that they had been disappointed, but they should nail their dag to the mass head, and work like beavers from now until election day.

The meeting on motion then adjourned.

THE REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

During the three days on which the registers have sat there have been 80,477 names registered. This is within a few thousand of the entire vote of the county. The books will be opened again on the 26th for the last time. The following is the registration by ward each day:—



NEWARK CHARTER ELECTION.

The City Unequivocally Republican by Democracy.

The republicans of Newark, N. J., are fairly wild with delight over the results at home and abroad. The democrats are correspondingly down in the mouth, and yesterday made the most desperate efforts to look cheerful. They cast a wistful glauce at the Herald's election returns, saw in the Ohio column that Newark there had done handsomely at the Herald's election returns, saw in the Ohio column that Newark there had done handsomely for the democracy, and, it is needless to say, wished their own sweet Birmingham had done the same. On the city licket, headed by Water and Tax Commissioners, the republicans have fully two thousand majority. It is not prudent to claim, however, that this is a true indication of how the city will go in November. Lust October Mayor Ricord, republican, swept the city by 1.200 majority. The following month, however, Parker, democrat, turned this majority round and nearly nine hundred better. A good deai rests on the nomination for State Senator, to be made to-day by the democrats. If, as is now urged, they nominate by acclamation County Clerk Dusenbury, who has just swept a republican Gibraltar on the Aldermanic ticket, there is some hope. With any other man named they will be whipped worse than on Tuesday. The new Common Council will stand twenty republicans to ten democrats. There is some prospect, it seems, of the election of their Aldermen in the Fourth and Filth wards. Fields' Friends claim a majority of eight and Littell's a solid majority of one vote. The Board of Education stands twenty-two republicans to eight democrats and the Board of Chosen Freeholders twelve republicans to three democrats. To the latter body Mr. A. M. Reynolds, democrat, is elected from the banner republican ward, the Ninth. Next to Dusenbury's victory in the Sixth is this of Mr. Reynolds. He is very popular with all parties in his ward.